NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1895.—TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE BIG ROBBERY MYSTERY.

CENTRAL OFFICE MEN HARD AT WORK

ONE OF THE MOST TRYING QUESTIONS IS HOW THE THIEVES GOT INTO THE HOUSE-DESCRIP.

ON THE BURDEN CASE

being exerted to its utmost limit yesterday in Isaac Townsend Burden late on Friday night. Several of the shrewdest detectives from the Central Office spent the day in questioning Mr. Burden's servants and extracting every grain Acting Inspector Brooks had men of his own staff engaged in following up clews.

by the robbery to such an extent that even the Commissioners felt obliged to urge the utmost activity in hunting for the robbers. It is not often that midnight burglars are able to get so large a collection of costly jewels at one time. The wealth and high social position of the Burden family greatly increase the importance of the robbery, and it is particularly

was busy with his detectives in following up



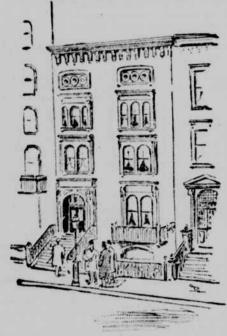
annoying to the police that such a robbery could have been committed in a part of the city so near the centre of its fashionable and

Mr. Burden has decided to offer a reward for information leading to the recovery of the property

A FASHIONABLE HOME.

Mr. Burden's house at No. 5 East Twentyfronts Madison Square on the north de, and is next door to the Hotel Brunswick. fine three-story and bacement house, with a plain brownstone front and high stoop fashionable receptions have been held louse, and it is well known to all mem bers of the exclusive and fashionable set. The Burdens also have a fine cottage at Newport. Me and Mcs Burden have four children-Willfam. I. Townsend, jr., and two daughters There are seven servants in the house in this city, including the butier. Mrs. Burden's diamonds have been admired frequently in the fashionable world, and when she was not wearing them, she kept them in a small safe in her room on the second story of the house.

The Burdens, with the exception of young William Burden, went to the opera on Friday evening. The young man remained at home with the servants. Just before she went to the opera,



FRONT OF THE BURDEN HOUSE.

Mrs. Burden opened the safe in which she kept her jewels and took out some of them to wear, but she left the best of her diamonds in the safe. Worse still, she left the safe unlocked. The safe

has an ordinary Yale lock. Young William Burden went to his own room in the third story of the house before 11 p. m. The servants had already gone to bed, after locking up the house in the usual way. Nobody looked into the rooms of Mr and Mrs. Burden, on the second floor. About 11 o'clock, when young Mr. Burden was half-asleep, he heard tapping, like two or three soft knocks at his door, but he paid no attention to the noise, thinking it had been made by one of the servants. He was also aware of a noise as of some person moving about in his father's room below him, but he sleepily thought his father had returned from the opera, and the next minute he was sound asleep.

DISCOVERY OF THE ROBBERY.

The other members of the family returned from the opera at midnight Mrs. Burden went directly to her room, and immediately discovered that she had been robbed of her jewels. Her cries of distress and alarm called other members of the family to her room. The safe in which she had kept her diamonds was open, and the floor of her room was strewn with empty jewel cases and settings from which the gems had been extracted. Some papers which had been in the safe were also scattered about the floor of the

a district messenger boy appeared she sent him in haste to the police station in West Thirtiethst. to call Captain Pickett and his detectives. All

SETECTIVES IN THE DARK. THE VENEZUELAN QUESTION. CALM FOLLOWS EXCITEMENT.

A BRITISH COMPANY FORMED TO OCCUPY DISPUTED TERRITORY.

THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE ANNOUNCES THE EN-TERPRISE AND SUGGESTS COERCING VENEZ-UELA BY AN ARMED DEMONSTRATION. INV CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.

(Copyright: 1895; by The Tribune Association.) London, Dec. 28 .- "The St. James's Gazette," which ordinarily reflects the views of Mr. Chamberlain, has a remarkable article to-day on the next move in Venezuela, bringing out the fact that a chartered company has been formed in ain suggested this course in September, and the latest advices from Georgetown show that it has been followed, the company having been organized to work its concession in the region the ownership of which the Cleveland commission is

called upon to decide. The same journal directs attention to the fact that an indemnity has not yet been paid, and says that if Venezuela does not yield its procedure will have to be accelerated by the help of men-of-war, as at Corinto, although it may be

Captain Pickett, of the Nineteenth Precinct, If this article be inspired by Mr. Chamberlain, t is significant of the determination of the British Government to persevere in its policy when the present American flurry is over. I. N. F.

London, Dec. 28.-With reference to the Veneznelan situation it can be said that the British Guiana Chartered Company, over which "The St. James's is trying to get up a sensation, has not een chartered, nor is a charter likely to be given

been chartered, nor is a charter likely to be given until everything is amicatly arranged between London and Washington. The dispatch of the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, offering to make concessions within the Schomburgk line was written obviously to strengthen the British case against the contentions advanced by the Hon. Richaru Olney, the American Secretary of State. An English syndicate, relying on Mr. Chamberlain's suggestions, made proposals to the Guiana Government asking for the grant of huge tracts of land between the Essequibo and the Schomburgk frontier. The syndicate asked too much and met with a refusal. A meeting of colonial residents heid in Georgetown, chiefly representative of the planter interest, formed a board, which was authorized to petition the Government for a limited concession. All this happened prior to the sending to Congress of President Cleveland's message ament the boundary dispute.

FRIENDLY WISHES EXCHANGED. REETINGS BY CABLE BETWEEN THE SAVAGE AND LOTOS CLUBS.

The following cable correspondence passed last evening between the Savage Club, of London, and the Lotos Club, of this city:

"The members of the Savage Club, at a house dinner assembled, send nearty greetings to the nembers of the Lotos Club. A bright New Year to you, and peace and goodwill between the Anglo-Saxon race."

The reply of the Lotos was:

To Savage Club, London. "The members of the Lotos Club heartly re ciprocate your kind sentiments. Best wishes for the prosperity of the Savage Club-ami its mem-Peace and happiness to England and its

DISARM THE NATIONS.

HOW DR. SILVERMAN WOULD SETTLE THE WAR QUESTION

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, of the Temple or Peace, or a Plea for the Disarm

or Peace, or a Field for the Disarmament of Nations." He said in part:

Against the message that ten days ago fell upon the world like a thunderbolt I have another message to-day from the Prophet Isalan. "He shall judge among the nations and decide for many people, and they shall beat their swords into ploughshares, their spears into pruning hooks." Compare the two messages; one breathes of war, the other of peace; the one is local, the other universal in sprint, the one is time-serving, politic, diplomatic; the other is heroic, divine; the one will perish, to be forgotten, the other has already lived for 2,500 years, and will live on forever.

The recent belligerency developed by the controversy has had that redeeming quality of reviving discussion on the subjects of war and peace.

War is legalized murder. No argument, however finely spun, can change that dictum. It is wilful, malicious, premeditated murder on a large scale, if the killing of one man is a crime, the killing of thousands, a though authorized, is none the less a crime. It is a reife of barbarism, the instrument of Satan to disrupt society.

War is a school for thieves, robbers and murderers. It teaches men the aris of strategy, lying, theft and killing. It hardens human mature. It has been estimated that the wars of Europe and America from 1700 to 1850 destroyed 4,410,000 human lives and 515,225,000,000. This is an average of about 150,000 lives and 515,000,000 for each of the immense cost of the Civil War and the amount spent in Europe, each

The speaker then told of the immense cost of the Civil War and the amount spent in Europe each year to maintain standing armies. Continuing, he

After a war, the nations, especially in Europe, call an international congress for the purpose of arranging a treaty. Why could not such a congress be called before the wars to decide the questions in dis-

called before the wars to decide the questions in dispute?

I would suggest that all nations enter into a compact and establish an international court of arbitration to decide these disputes, and let the court be given sufficient power to enforce its decisions. The common argument in favor of war is that it is necessary to arouse the noblest qualities of man. That strutting glory which is dyed in blood, what shall we say of it? In this day it is not herolam; it is an initiation of barbarism.

How religion can inderse war, how ministers of God can preach war and justify it in these times, I cannot understand. How the chaplain of the House of Representatives can pury that we should make a quick resent to insult is beyond comprehension. The military spirit is instilled into children in our schools. The renders contain accounts of battles, descriptions of brave generals, accompanied by pictures and anecdotes of heroic conduct, all of which captivate the mind and arouse emulation of warilke deeds.

The very existence of a military and naval force in

ike deeds.

yery existence of a military and naval force in
yery existence of a military and naval force in
yountry is a constant challenge of war. It means
y to the other nations of the world: "We are to say to the other hatters of the ready; come on "
If the civilized nations are in earnest with their declarations of peace, why do they not agree to disarm themselves? If all nations were unarmed, none would need fear the others. The disarmament of nations is the solution of the war question. Destroy every fortress on sea or land, and close up every military school. There are pseudo-statesmen who make a pretrace of a surong administration by stirring up international feuds. The people of the world are beginning to reflect that it is more honorable to settle a dispute by argument and justice than by

PRESBYTERIANS FOR PEACE. The correspondence which fellows is of public interest in connection with the controversy between Great Britain and the United States over the Vene guelan boundary:

Edinburgh, December 24, 1885.

To Moderator Presbyterian Church, No. 1.334 Chestnut-st. Philadelphia, U. S. A.:
Edinburgh presbytery of Free Church of Scotland, with brotherly greetings, express earnest hope that everything consistent with will of Christ will be done on both sides to secure a worthy and peaceful settlement of question under debate.

To Free Church Offices, Edinburgh, Scotland:
American Presbyterians respond cordally to message Edinburgh Presbytery and hope that present differences between our nations may be settled upon the basis of righteousness and peace.

ROBERT RUSSELL ROOTH,
WILLIAM HENRY ROBERTS.

LADY HENRY SOMERSET'S PRAYER

Asheville, N. C., Dec. 28.—Miss Frances E. Willard, president of the World's and National Women's Christian Temperance Union, received to-day from Mrs. Burden rang the messenger call, and when | Lady Henry Somerset, Regate, England, vice-president of the World's Women's Christian Temperan Union, and president of the British Women's Temperance Association, the following cable message rejuting to the perils of war growing out of the

of the servants in the house were aroused. Mrs.

Burden for the time forgot that she had failed to lock her diamonds in the safe before she went to may stand united to fight oppression everywhere

PEOPLE IN ENGLAND WONDERING WHAT THE WAR SCARE WAS ABOUT.

FOREIGN OFFICE DOCUMENTS AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE COMMISSION-THE NEW GOVERNOR OF BRITISH GUIANA-THE AUTHORS'

APPEAL RIDICULED.

London, Dec. 28.-Notwithstanding the excitement under which the country was alleged to be laboring, owing to the attitude of the United States on the Venezuelan dispute, which excitement, by the way, was only manifested by the newspapers and not by the people, Lord Salisbury spent the whole week quietly at his residence, Hatfield House, with his family and a few guests. Two messengers went daily between Hatfield House and the Foreign Office, carrying dispatches. Those whose business obliged them to visit the Foreign Office, found no trace of the renominated by President Cleveland, the fact has not yet been officially communicated to the

Foreign Office FACILITIES FOR THE COMMISSION

It is understood here that no difficulties will be placed in the way of the Commission getting at all the sources of inquiry at the disposal of the Foreign Office. If the documents in its possession are desired, duly certified copies of the same will be transmitted to Washington. If ish Guiana, they will obtain all facilities for the pursuit of their investigation, though it is the opinion of the authorities here that the work of an actual frontier inspection will be too difficult task for any commissioners that President Cieveland is likely to appoint, and a task that neither Mr. Phelps nor Mr. Lincoln would under-

Lord Salisbury, in appointing Sir Augustus Hemming to the Governorship of British Gui-ana, to succeed Sir. Charles Cameron Lees, had ana, to succeed Sir. Charles Cameron Lees, had in view Sir Augustus's services in delimiting British and French territories in West Africa. The nomination of Sir Augustus was due to Mr. Chamberlain, who persuaded Lord Salisbury to make an unprecedented departure from official custom in raising Sir Augustus from a chief clerkship in the Colonial Office to a Calonial Governorship. Sir Augustus has stud-Colonial Governorship. Sir Augustus has stud-led the Venezuelan frontier question. He coached Mr. Chamberlain on the subject, and probably supplied material information to Lord

Now that the excitement has subsided, people re wondering what all the fuss was about. apers like "The Speaker," which last week reathed warlike denance to the United States. Papers like "The Speaker," which last week breathed warlike defiance to the United Statez, include this week in queer self-congratulations on the good sense and good feeling shown by the English under unexpected and extraordinary provocation in "keeping their temper and studiously refraining from anything like retailation upon the American Jingoes." The truth of the matter is that the Jingo papers here, notably the Liberal press, tried to fan the popular feeling into flame. They falled, chiefly because the mass of the people could not understand what the cause of offence was that had been offered or war to be received from Washiugton. The war talk on the part of some of the newspapers is not over, however. The agricultural papers discuss the probable effects of a war between the two countries. "The Mark Lane Express" holds that should a war occur and should it be a brief one, the only effect on the grain trade would be increased prices, and not a shortness of the supply. Russia and India, it says, are now effective sources for the supply of any home deficiency.

"Vanity Fair" publishes a wild article in which it says that a war would be an excellent thing. If England should make the United States "climb down." It says, it would put England on a pinnacle which she has never yet attained. This paper is a harmless society organ, and reflects the prejudice of only a small circle, which is in an way noted for its grasp of current affairs, outside of gossip and society functions.

It is now known that the appeal issued by

is now known that the appeal issued by

British authors to their American conferes for co-operation in averting the possibility of war was written by Hail Caine. The article is the subject of considerable sarcasm. A. I Fletcher, formerly editor of "The Chronicle writes that it is a ludicrous document, as will not be signed by any self-respecting may of letters. He adds that it is remarkable for of letters. He adds that it is remarkable for its gross ignorance and suppressed Jingolsm, The writer of the appeal condescends to admit that he is proud of the United States, although he seems to know nothing about them. Mr. Fletcher's statement regarding the signers is rather severe on the thousand or more literary men who are said to have appended their signatures to the appeal.

TWO SERIOUSLY HURT.

MRS. KINSLEY MAGOUN AND HARRY C PAGE, THE LATTER PERHAPS FATALLY.

Two serious accidents marred the last hunt of the season held yesterday by the members of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club, at Hempstead, Long Island. Mrs. Kinsley Magoun, while turning a corner in Barnum-ave., near East Meadowst., met with the first accident. The horse attached to the cart in which Mrs. Magoun was driving slipped in the mud, and the cart was overturned. Mrs. Magoun was thrown under the wagon and dragged some distance before the horse was caught. She received a severe shaking up, and her back was badly wrenched. She was taken to her home in a coach, physician pronounced her injuries not fatal. Physician pronounced her injuries not fatal.

Harry C. Page, a prominent member of the club, was the second victim. The hunter he was riding was forced to a high fence in a field, and, owing to the ice and mud, elipped while about to pump. In its efforts to gather itself together, the animal tripped on the top rail of the fence, turned over and fell to the ground, its rider underneath. Mr. Page's injuries are considered possibly fatal. His hip was fractured and he received internal injuries. He was removed to the country residence of J. A. Smith, at Hadden, near Hempstead. Dr. C. G. J. Flinn, of Hempstead and Dr. Charlez McBurney, of New-York, attended him. The doctor said last night that Mr. Page was in a precarious condition, though he might possibly survive.

A WOMAN'S STRANGE DEATH.

MRS. JOHN A. RUNNETT FOUND DEAD IN AN AREAWAY-AN INVESTIGATION TO BE MADE.

The body of a handsome, well-dressed woman, which was subsequently identified as being that of Mrs. John A. Runnett, of No. 233 West Forty-ninthst, wife of John A. Runnett, former treasurer of Nibio's Garden, was found lying in the areaway of the house of Albert A. Nellis, No. 251 West Seventysixth-st., at 9:30 o'clock last night.

It was removed to the West Sixty-eighth-st. station. A card was found in her pocketbook with her tion. A card was found in her pocketbook with her name and address on it. In response to a message sent to the house, Miss Lilly G. Harney, a niece of the dead woman, went to the station, accompanied by a girl friend. She said that her aunt, who had been despondent over some real estate transactions, had left the house at 8 o'clock and boarded a downtown cable-car. She said that some time ago Mrs. Runnett, while suffering from melancholia, had threatened to take her life, but her family did not pay much attention to these threats. When the body was searched in the station a razor was found in the woman's bosom, and some suspicious-looking powders in small packages were in her pocketbook. A card of Albert A. Nellis was also in the pocketbook.

Nellis denied that he knew the woman. Her niece and her companion, when asked if they knew Nellis, said yes; that he was a frierd of Mrs. Run-nett, and when tool that her body was found on his premises they both deneunced him, and said the matter should be investigated, but refused to give any reasons

PROFITS SHARED AT THE BOURNE MILL. Fall River, Mass., Dec. 28 (Special).—The Bourne Mill has paid its thirteenth semi-annual dividend in profit-sharing with its help. The bonus they re-ceived is 7 per cent of the wages paid to them in the six months. DUNRAVEN SAILS AWAY.

HIS COUNSEL REMAINS HERE.

END OF THE SECOND DAY OF THE IN-QUIRY INTO THE EARL'S CHARGES.

THE COMMITTEE AND ALL PERSONS CONNECTED

WITH THE TRIAL SILENT AS TO THE PRO-VESTIGATION TO BE CON-

Christmas from England to lay before the New-York Yacht Club Investigation Committee his charges of alleged fraud, returned to Europe yesterday by the Cunard Line steamer Umbria, convinced, beyond doubt, that it is one thing to prefer charges of fraud, and a more difficult thing to prove these charges. The dethe same degree of secrecy as has characterized all his movements, while the bodyguard which escorted him to the Cunard steamship was the same which received him on his arrival a few days ago. Even after he had gone aboard, his when asked who his companion on the voyage would be. The first officer of the ship was asked the number of the room or rooms taker

he did not even know his lordship was aboard. People who knew that Dunraven had come over in order to press his charges and present a large amount of evidence that he had accumulated were inclined to doubt that he had left the country before the evidence was all in and before the committee had an opportunity At any rate, the investigation as to the correctness of his charges against the Defender syndicate was continued after his departure and was not finished when the committee adjourned at 6 o'clock last night.

FEARS HAD VANISHED.

When the investigation began it was believed by some, despite their perfect confidence in the integrity of the Defender syndicate, that there might be some foundation for the charges made by Dunrayen. They had misgivings, and feared that Dunrayen might produce some testimony which would give color and a reasonable appearance to his charges; but when the Dunraven case was closed on Friday these fears had vanished, and it became evident that the yacht club member who said that Dunraven "opened a jackpot with a pair of tens" was right.

Mr. Askwith's address, delivered on the first day of the session, was nothing more than a rehash of Dunrayen's charges in "The Field" and sailed on the Valkyrie with Dunraven, who was his representative in this country during the international races and was an interested spectator at all of the trial races, contained nothing tangible, and was at best only a weak echo of he Earl's insinuations. The black dispatch box which attracted so much attention when the Earl's party landed, and continued to be an object of interest when the English contingent went from their apartments in Twenty-fifth-st. to the clubhouse, contained nothing of a danger ous character, and it was no wonder that Mr. Iselin looked pleased when the first session was over and when the English evidence was all in. No wonder that he said to the newspaper men "Wait until to-morrow."

ANOTHER SECRET SESSION.

Yesterday's session was like the one on Friday, a secret one, and the wall which the committee had placed around the clubhouse was less penetrable than on the first day, and the silence of all those connected in the remotest way with the trial was more pronounced than it had been. The members of the Inquiry Committee were on hand early and entered the yacht club looking as grave and solemn as so many ermined judges. They gave notice by look and by gesture that they would be no more communicative than they were on the first day of the investigation, and the anxious watchers knew that all the news from the inquisition chamber must come, as a little of the first did, through the taproom to the smokeroom, and thence by way of the billiard-room to the

As on the first day, George L. Rives was the first member of the committee to arrive. A few minutes later J. Pierpont Morgan drew up in a brougham, and then came Captain Haff and Captain Terry, with fourteen members of the Defender crew. Their unmistakably "Down East" style of dress and altogether democratic appearance were in striking contrast with the air of elegance which surrounded William C. Whitney, Joseph H. Choate, C. Oliver Iselin and others of the investigation party who arrived at the clubhouse at about the same time with the brawny satior-men. Captain Mahan, Herbert C. Leeds, Latham A. Fish, Edward J. Phelps, Captain Hyelop, Gouverneur Kortright and William Butler Duncan were among those who came before the second session was called

Lord Dunrayen left the apartments of H. M. Kersey, No. 40 East Twenty-fifth-st., at about 10 o'clock. He were a long black ulster and a look which a physiognomist diagnosed as a cross between acute disappointment and unmitigated diegust. His lawyer was with him and so was Mr. Hamilton, but the black box had evidently served its purpose and was left behind. The detectives were on duty again-two were stationed at the door, one on the stairway leading to the model room and one was placed where he could see the roof, from which point an overzealous newspaper man endeavored to watch the proceedings on the first day.

THE ENSIGN HOISTED. It was 10:20 a. m. before the club ensign was

hoisted to show that the record day's session had been opened. Nat Herreshoff, the designer of the Defender, who was the first witness called after the English evidence was all in, was called to the stand immediately after the session opened. It was understood that the evidence which he gave on the first day was to the effect that the load water-line of the Defender could not have been changed, as was charged by Lord Dunraven, and that if fourteen tons of additional ballast had been smuggled aboard, as Lord Dunraven insinuated, the vessel would have been useless as a racer. It was said that in his deposttion the designer said that the cup-winner never carried more than about three tons of ballast. In his examination yesterday morning, the matter of yacht-building and the ballasting of yachts was entered into more fully, and the members of the committee probably know more on that subject to-day than ever they did before. After Mr. Herreshoff's examination was over it was understood the Earl of Dunrayen was recalled, and immediately after his evidence was taken the committee rose for luncheon. The nature of the evidence could easily be read on the faces of the interested persons when they came

Continued on Eighth Page.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN HAVANA TO HONOR CAMPOS AND THE CROWN.

CONSERVATIVES, AUTOMOMISTS AND REFORMISTS UNITE IN DISCOURAGING THE REBELLION-THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL SAYS THAT SUCH SENTIMENTS SHOULD PROVE THE FU-

Havana, Dec. 28.-There was a grand public temonstration in Havana this afternoon and evening in honor of General Martinez Campos. The process sion, which was very imposing, was headed by rep resentatives of the various political parties, who marched together in a most fraternal manner. The corporations and municipal departments, the clubs, the university, the Economical Society, and, in fact, every organization were represented, and the enthusiasm manifested throughout the whole city

In the evening the procession carried torches There was also music in the Central Park and at the Obispo Palace. The streets were profusely and beautifully decorated. Enormous crowds of people lined the streets shouting their trust in the triumph of the plan of campaign and the politics of General

Martinez Campos. An important meeting was also held to-day in supof Spanish rule in Cuba. Speeches were made by a number of prominent Conservatives, Autonomists and Reformists, all of whom declared that Cuba's destiny could only be achieved under the flag Spain. Señor Santos Guzman declared that the Conservatives gave the full adhesion of the party to The meeting of the several political parties proved that Cuba, equally with Spain, was willing to make sacrifices to save the island

Senor Montoros, a leader of the Autonomist party. declared that the party subscribed to the sentiments expressed by Senor Guzman. He expressed the hope that the rebellion would be speedly put down, constitutional rights restored, and the public libertles safeguarded. The meeting, he added, proved the unity of sentiment existing among those who had the best interests of the island at heart. The Cuban people generally, he said, were determined to remain under the Special Control of the Special mined to remain under the Spanish banner.

Señor Cerra, speaking for the Reformists, said that the members of that party were willing to lay down their lives and sacrifice their property to save Cuba to the Spanish Crown. They would

to save Cuba to the Spanish Crown. They would make any recompense to Spain for the sacrifices she had made. The success of the rebels would not only cause the ruin of the island, but would destroy its civilization.

Captain-General Campos also addressed the meeting. His appearance was the signal for tumultuous applause and cries of "Long live the King!" "Long live Spain!" He said that the circumstances of the present revolt were more showy than terrible. The unanimity of sentiment displayed by those present would induce foreign countries to open their eyes to the true feeling of the islands. He declared that he did not intend to resign or abandon Cuba while any one was in arms against the Government. The fact that those so widely separated in their political faiths could hold a meeting where the only sentiment voiced was loyality to Spain must make a deep impression on the robels, and he expressed the hope that such a manifestation of devotion to the Crown would prove to the insurgents the futility of heir hope to cause a general Cuban rising, leading them to return to their homes, when they would again be greeted as brothers.

REBEL RAID SAID TO BE A FAILURE. GOMEZ AND MACEO DO NOT SECURE MANY RE-

CRUITS IN SANTA CLARA. Havana, Dec. 28.-A Spanish column has dispersed two parties of rebels at Rivial.

Advices from Sagua are to the effect that Government troops have had an engagement with and defeated a force of 1,000 rebels, commanded by Cortina, at Viana Calabazar. The insurgent loss was eleven killed and many wounded. Two rebels were

mez and Maceo have failed to secure many accessions to their ranks in the province of Santa Clara. They expected many of the laborers on the sugar estates to join them once they reached the province, but in this they have been disappointed.

A dispatch from Santiago de Cuba says that General Pando, who recently assumed command there, announces that Colonel Tejada has dispersed at Ojo de Agua 400 rebels under José Maceo and other leaders. mez and Maceo have failed to secure

surgent camp at Altagracia, and the rebels retreated after a slight resistance.

ANOTHER BIG DIAMOND ROBBERY.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF JEW-ELRY TAKEN FROM A HOUSE IN CENTRAL PARK WEST.

The police of the West Sixty-eighth-st station gave out early this morning the story of a \$5,000 diamond robbery at the house of Mrs. Francis Barnes, No. 239 Cantral Park West, which took place last Friday between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening. The house is one of the best in the row at Eighty-fourth-st. and Central Park West. Mrs. Barnes occupies it with her son. She has three servants. On Friday afternoon while they were at dinner, asneak thief entered through the front door, went up to the third floor and took \$5,000 worth of diamond jewelry and a sealskin cape valued at \$300. The case was reported to the police at the West Sixty-eighth-st, station by Mrs. Barnes, and Detectives Lang and Hahn were assigned to it, with two of Acting Captain O'Brien's men.

For some unaccountable reason the police delayed making the robbery public until early this morning. No arrests have been made.

DROWNED IN ERIE FERRY SLIP.

A MAN, SUPPOSED TO BE J. F. LOCKWOOD, STOCK BROKER FALLS INTO THE WATER.

A man about forty years old, who is supposed to be John F. Lockwood, of Hubbert, Lockwood & Co., stock brokers, of Nos. 49 and 42 Broadway, was drowned at the Eric Railroad ferry-slip, Chambersst., last night. From papers found in the man's possession and a commutation ticket, No. 1,943, over the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, between Tenafly and New-York, in the name of J. F. Lockwood, there is no doubt that that is the drowned man's name.

At the hour named, Mr. Lockwood was endeavor-

ing to board the ferryboat Susquehanna, when he

tripped and fell overboard. He was rescued without delay by William Wright and John Scanlon, or No. 284 Seventh-st.; Frank Scott, of No. 172 Hop kins-ave., and Edward Gunther, of No. 238 Se kins-ave., and Edward Gunther, of No. 23 Secondst., all of Jersey City, employes of the Pavonia Ferry Company. All of these men say that when the body was taken from the water the man was still alive. Policeman Van Tassel, of the Leonardst station, sent in a hurry ambulance call, which was quickly responded to by Dr. Kenerson, of the Hudson Street Hospital, who examined the body and found life extinct. The body was then conveyed to the Leonardst, station and the Coroner's office was informed. Among the man's effects were found 22 cents in money, a pair of gold-rimmed spectacles, seven cigars purchased from Alexander's. No. 22 Broadway, a pair of gold sleeve-buttons with the letter "L" thereon, a diamond stud and collar-button, and several gold shirt-studs. Captain Cross has asked Police Headquarters to ommunicate with the dead man's family at Tena-

MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION.

New-Haven, Dec. 28.-The closing sessions of the Modern Language Association of America, in its annual convention, were held here to-day. The following papers were read: "The Italian Novel," Dr. Mary Augusta Scott, Baltimore; "Das Junge Deutschland in America." Dr. T. S. Baker, Johns Hopkins University; "The Sources of the Drama-Hopkins University; "The Sources of the Dramaturgical Ideas of Lenz." Dr Max Winkler, University of Michigan; "Trollus and Cressida, a Study of Chaucer's Method of Narrative Construction." Professor Thomas R. Price, Columbia University; "Fiction as a College Study," Professor Bliss Perry, Princeton University. At a business meeting this afternoon it was decided to hold the next annual meeting in Cleveland next whiter. Officers were elected as follows: President, Charles H. Graudgent, Harvard; vice-president, George L. Klitridge, Harvard; secretary, Eugene H. Babbitt, Columbia; treasurer, Lewis F. Mott, New-York University.

SUPERR TRAIN SERVICE SOUTH commencing January 6th. "FLORIDA SPECIAL" exclusively Pullman Vestibule to ST. AUGUSTINE. ATLANTIC COAST LINE, 229 Broadway.—Advt.

ALL SEEM TO FAVOR SPAIN. NOT WAR, BUT THE TARIFF.

ENGLAND FEARS AN ADVANCE

REPUBLICAN REVENUE LEGISLATION A GREATER BUGBEAR THAN

VENEZUELA. ONE GREAT MATERIAL REASON WHY GREAT BRI AIN SHOULD PRESERVE PEACE-SERIOUS MOOD

THE JESTING SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE-

AND OTHER EN-TERTAINMENTS-BOOKS.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] (Copyright; 1895; By The Tribune Ass

London, Dec. 28 .- No real change in the reli tions of Great Britain and the United States has occurred since the Venezuela Commission bill was passed a week ago. The interval has been filled here with mummery suited to the season. Princes, bishops, preachers, authors and all sorts and conditions of Englishmen have united in a Christmas carol in favor of peace. This was a safe thing to do, because they knew in their hearts a week ago that there would be no war. It is one thing to cry "Peace" when there is no peace, and another thing to proclaim it when everybody is ridiculing the idea that war is possible. The newspapers have been printing many columns daily about the Venezuela affair and American opinion, but nothing has happened here since the slaughter of American securities which produced a Wall Street scare and enabled Mr. Cleveland to follow up his Venezuela message with pleadings in bankruptcy. From that moment no intelligent Englishman has considered an outbreak of war pos sible. There might be some danger from hasty action in Caracas or from premature attempts on the part of the British Government to press an indemnity claim, but otherwise the situs tion has cleared, and all thought of war at an end.

It is true that the English press has continued to discuss the Venezuela affair to the exclusion of European and National pol'tics; but there was a reason for this apart from the facthat nothing else was going on at home or abroad. That reason was England's ap preciation of the advantages of her position in the controversy with America. So long as President Cleveland appealed to England on meral grounds to arbitrate a frontier dispute and not bully a feeble republic, the advantage was with the United States. The English conscience was uneasy when Mr. Chamberlain's order for defending the fro..tier with Maxing guns was disclosed; it would have been stirred more deeply if Lord Salisbury's dispatch dealing jauntily and contemptuously with the Mone roe Doctrine had been read by itself without the text of the President's message as a counter irritant. As it was, Mr. Cleveland contrived by his remarkable method of applying the Monroe Doctrine and by his menacing language to efface all that was iritating in Mr. Chamberlain's orders and Lord Sallsbury's reply, and to give England the advantage of position on mora grounds. The English could say: been wantonly attacked, owing to the exigencies of American politics. Mr. Cleveland has rendered arbitration impossible by assuming to dictate where the frontiers of the Empire are We have the moral support of Europe and cannot accept dictation."

This situation was so congenial to the Na feeling that it has been pleasant for the English to read about it. All the journals have catered to this taste. Those American newspapers which have made frantic efforts to avert the horrors of impossible war by unnecessary peacemaking have increased this appetite. Meanwhile the English have looked on with amusement, admiring their own calmness and dignity, and deploring the tendencies of American politics and the excitable character of the American people, smiling over Senator Gray's attempt to explain away the President's message wondering what a selfinstituted Commission of Arbitration could accomplish, and deriving a new sense of British resources for averting war from the slump in American securities at a critical juncture. The English have thoroughly enjoyed the situation during the holiday week, and have made the prospect of war a common toke whenever they have niet Americans. Indeed, there has been a striking contrast between the seriousness with which the newspapers have dealt with the socalled crisis in the relations of the two countries and the good-humored pleasantry and badinage with which the menace of war has been laughed

by the evidence of the existence in America of strong body of hostile orinion to English methods in diplomacy. That is recognized as something too serious for a jest. Whatever may be the outcome of the work of the Venezuela Commission; whatever blunders Mr. Cleveland may have made in applying the Monroe Doctrine and giving warning of bankruptcy three days after threatening war, it is also perceived that, whatever may be the financial embarrassments in Washington and New-York, the Republican party will ultimately deal with them in a way which will be hostile to British mercantile interests. The tariff bill, with its horizontal increase of duties, may be hung up in the Senate or be vetoed by the President, but sooner or later the Treasury will be filled and National credit restored by legislation in line with that which for a generation after the Civil War rendered American prosperity the marvel of the modern world. Far from being in the interest of England, this legislation will postpone indefinitely the triumph of free trade.

Reflecting men, however, have been sobered

down in business and social circles.

So great a financial authority as "The Economist" admitted three weeks ago that the proper method of checking gold exports and averting disaster was to increase the revenues and convert the deficiency into a surplus. It is less outspoken new that the Republican House has taken a long step in that direction, but other journals recognize clearly the blow which textile and other British manufactures will ultimately receive when the tariff is readjusted to the conditions of prosperity. Something like a cold wave has already swept over Bradford, Huddersfield and Leeds, where the woollen trade with the United States has increased tenfold since the passage of the Wilson tariff. Indeed, Englishmen are already saying under their breath that the slump in American securities was a great misfortune for England, since it has opened the way for something like retaliation in tariff legis.

Another equally sobering thought is forcibly expressed by "The Manchester Courier," which says that the losses of American investors seem worthy of being bracketed with the scarcely less depressing circumstance that England now produces less than one-seventh of the wheat consumed by her population, and is dependent upon America and other countries for the remaining six-sevenths. "The Courier" says that English men should realize the terrible straits for heal

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